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CONCISE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF POLYMER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Jacqueline I. Kroschwitz, Executive Editor



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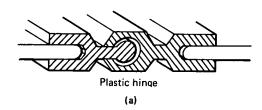
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Bonding

Plastic bonds may be created in four general ways: mechanically, (Fig. 1) adhesively, through the use of fasteners (Fig. 2), and by fusion or melting techniques. Within each general method there are a variety of submethods (ie, fusion: spin welding, sonic welding, etc). While each bonding method can potentially achieve material-tearing strength, fusion methods are limited to bonding identical or melt-compatible polymers. The choice of the "best" bonding technique anticipates the potential failure modes and incorporates safeguards within the bond design. Maximum productivity is achieved through minimum fixture



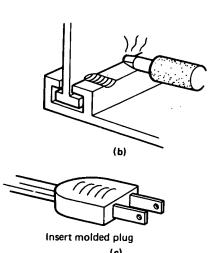
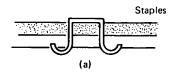


Figure 1. Mechanical bonding. (a) Temporary mechanical bond; (b) staking (prevents "rattle," but will not produce rivets); (c) permanent mechanical bond.

or clamp times, the ability to automate and the overall bor "system cost" (not merely the bonding "prices"). Product ing and bond quality assurance can be accomplished n structively, if thought is given to applying NDT durin evolution of the bond design.



Example:

Sleeve

Bolt

Washer

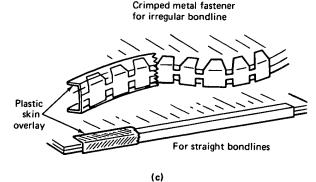


Figure 2. Fastener bonding. (a) Temporary fastener bond and permanent fastener bonds must be stabilized against compression of plastics by employing special designs; (c) crimped metal faste avoid compression set by uniform stress distribution.

Effective plastic bonding requires that the same amountime given to the selection of a technique be given to concring other bonding aspects. These other, critically import aspects are bond design, probable failure modes, physical by testing methods, NDT capability, and productivity. The suc of joining plastics depends equally on all these bond subsystems.

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